

externally with greyish fuscous, hind tarsal joints faintly spotted.

*Type*, ♀ (70095) Mus. Wlsm.

*Hab.* JAPAN (Pryer, 1886). Unique.

A small and very distinct species, of which, unfortunately, I have only a single female.

[To be continued.]

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LIII.—*Description of a new Snake of the Genus Ablabes from Burma.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Ablabes Hamptoni.*

Snout short, convex, profile curved from the frontal region to the lip; eye three fourths the length of the snout; rostral once and a half as broad as deep, just visible from above; nasal divided; internasals a little longer than broad, a little shorter than the præfrontals; frontal once and two thirds as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; loreal small, longer than deep; a large præocular, with a second very small shield below it; two postoculars; temporals 1+2; eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the eye; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are much longer than the posterior. Scales smooth, in 15 rows. Ventrals 194; anal undivided; subcaudals 76. Uniform greenish grey above (in spirit), white beneath and on the upper lip.

Total length 1050 millim.; tail 220.

This species, which is closely allied to *A. Doriae*, Blgr., differing in the broader rostral shield, was discovered by Mr. Herbert Hampton at Magok, on the Irawaddi, about 12 miles north of Mandalay. Together with the snake which I have the pleasure of naming, Mr. Hampton has presented to the British Museum examples of the following reptiles obtained by him at the same place, which are interesting from the point of view of the geographical distribution:—*Gymnodactylus khasiensis*, Jerdon; *Trirhinopholis nuchalis*, Blgr.; *Lycodon fasciatus*, And.; *Simotes violaceus*, var. *multifasciatus*, Jan; *Naja tripudians*, var. *cæca*, Gmel.